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THE COMMERCIAL, PITTSBURGH.

# The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. VII. PITTSBURGH, THURSDAY MORNING, AUGUST 4, 1870. NO. 276.

## SECOND EDITION.

### 4 O'CLOCK, A. M.

## THE WAR.

### THE PRUSSIANS ATTACK WISSENBERG.

### MACMAHON TO MAKE A FORWARD MOVEMENT.

### THREE THOUSAND PRUSSIANS CAPTURED.

### Naval Battle on the Baltic.

### TWO PRUSSIAN GUNBOATS CAPTURED

### THE BATTLE OF SAARBRUCK

### The Town Taken by the French Yesterday.

### THE LOSS SLIGHT ON BOTH SIDES.

### Prussia Reports the French Repulsed.

### Movements of the Prussian Forces.

### Prussia Summons a Levy En Masse for Coast Defense.

### WHAT FRANCE MAKES WAR FOR.

### To Preserve Danish Nationality, Maintain Austria's Position, Protect the Rights of Small States, and Establish a Durable Peace.

### England Will Preserve the Independence of Belgium.

### Ports of Hamburg and Bremen to be Kept Open.

### Services of Lee and Beauregard Declined by Napoleon.

### The English Government Urged to Take Some Decided Steps.

### Austria, Italy and Turkey to Form an Alliance With France if Russia Joins Prussia.

### England Sending Horses to Prussia.

### THE FOREIGN ENLISTMENT ACT.

### How the War was Brought About —Manufacture of Enthusiasm in Paris—Clerical Opposition to the French Evacuation of Rome —"Le Pays" Advocates the Expulsion of All Germans from Paris—The Russian Fleet Sails for the Baltic—Hamburg Crowded with Prussian Troops, Billeted on the Citizens—Austrian Corps d'Armee in Bohemia and Moravia—Cream of the New York Press—Gleanings from Foreign Correspondence.

### Fighting Along the French and Prussian Border.

(Cable Special to Herald.)

LONDON, August 3.—Fighting has been going on along the French and Prussian frontiers since Monday. On Saturday the Prussians moved forward and attacked Wissenburg, on the Bavarian border, between Bitsche and Lautherburg, driving out the French. On Monday three French corps D'armee, from Metz, moved forward on the Prussian lines, and yesterday crossed the frontier and attacked the Prussians on the heights opposite Saarbruck, which, after some hard fighting, after some use of their artillery. The French afterwards fell back to their own lines. Loss on both sides light.

**Forward Movement Expected.**

It is reported that MacMahon's division will attempt a forward movement on the right today.

**Three Thousand Prussian Prisoners Captured.**

PARIS, August 3.—A division of the French army, under Gen. Bataille, captured the town of Saarbruck and took three thousand Prussians prisoners. The new cannon metrailleuse did wonders. A ball from a Prussian cannon fell near the Prince Imperial. The chassepots carried 1,500 yards, and the metrailleuse 2,000 yards.

**Prussian Gunboats Captured.**

A combat is reported to have taken place on the Baltic, during which two Prussian gunboats were captured.

**The French Army Advancing.**

The French army is advancing. Five hundred thousand rations leave Paris daily for the French army.

**The Battle at Saarbruck.**

LONDON, August 3, 10 A. M.—Saarbruck was taken this morning by the French. The loss was slight on both sides.

LONDON, August 3.—Confirmatory dispatches of the engagement at Saarbruck have been received. The French are reported victorious against a largely superior force. A report requiring confirmation states that the French army have occupied Saarbruck.

The following is the Prussian account of the affair at Saarbruck: "The fortifications at this place (Saarbruck) were attacked early on the morning of French infantry yesterday evening. The French were repulsed."

*The Standard* publishes a telegram from Metz, dated Sunday, at four o'clock P. M., saying: "An engagement took place to-day at Saarbruck, resulting in a victory for the French."

**What France Makes War For.**

PARIS, July 3.—The *Journal Officiel* says: France makes war, not against Germany, but Prussian, to preserve Danish nationality, to maintain America's present position among the German people, to protect the rights of the smaller States, and to establish an equitable and durable peace. This is the aim of the Emperor, and not a war of annihilation.

The *Journal Officiel* of this morning declares that the present war is not against Germany, nor against King William, but against Bismarck. The *Journal* says that the people of the King submitted to the domination of this violent, unscrupulous minister.

**Correspondents Released.**

Napoleon has ordered the release of the newspaper correspondents who were recently arrested at Metz.

**Movements of the Prussians.**

BERLIN, August 3.—Since Napoleon's arrival at Metz, the whole of the German armies have moved from the second line on the Rhine to the first line on the Saar. Five corps, under General Steinmetz, are in position on the saar, between Saarbruck and Saarlouis, and an equally large force under Prince Frederick Charles, is pressing forward from the rear to take up a central position between Saarbruck and Zweibruecken. The crown Prince, with German troops, headed by the Prussian Royal Guard, and one of the Northern army corps, are coming up on the left and will act as third grand division. One of General Steinmetz's corps, from Cologne, are marching upon Treves, across the Eifel mountains. Thirty thousand cavalry have advanced to the front by the same route.

The following is given to-day as the numbers and disposition of the Prussian army: Duke of Mecklenburg, 60,000 men at the mouth of the river Rhine; General Falkenstein has 58,000 men near Ems; General Herwarth de Bittenfeld commands 30,000. The army of the Rhine consists of the following bodies: 35,000 men at Cognac, under General Steinmetz; 18,000 at the junction of the Main with the Rhine, under Prince Frederick Charles, and 160,000 along the upper Rhine, under Prince Royal Frederick William. The Chiefs of Staff are Generals Moltke, Blumenthal, Spoenholz and Stehlen.

**Reconnoissance.**

The following is official: A reconnoissance was made yesterday by a body of Baden light horse and Prussian hussars. The force engaged a French scouting party near Stargetsrunn. One officer was killed and several wounded on the French side. Two Prussians were slightly wounded.

**A Levy En Masse.**

The Prussian Government has summoned a levy en masse to defend the coasts.

**Weissenberg Stormed by the French.**

LONDON, August 3.—A rumor is in circulation here to-day to the effect that Weissenberg, a town in the Palatinate, on the border, has been stormed by the French.

**Substitutes in Demand.**

A dispatch from Paris says: Three hundred pounds sterling is being offered for substitutes, and they are scarce at that.

**Services of Lee and Beauregard Declined.**

The *Daily News* of this morning says the French Government has declined the services of Generals Lee and Beauregard.

**England Will Protect Belgium.**

LONDON, August 3.—Lord John Russell, in proposing the bill to give to the Crown of England the powers of enlistment of militia, asked the Government to pledge themselves to protect Belgium. He believes that if allowed, France would occupy Antwerp. England's extinction as a great power would soon follow.

The Earl of Granville, in reply, asked the country to permit the Government to choose its own time to make a declaration, but he assured the House that the Government understood its duty to preserve the independence of Belgium [cheers] whithout menacing any power. England would not withdraw from that position. [Cheers.]

**Ports to be Kept Open.**

It is rumored to-day that negotiations are pending to keep open the ports of Hamburg and Bremen during the war. It is said that the United States, as well as England, is urging this.

**New Revolving Cannon.**

A new revolving cannon has been tried at Valence, and is said to be a great success. A correspondent describes it as a terribly destructive weapon at five thousand yards.

**Narrow Escape.**

VERSAILLES, August 3.—Several buildings of this city have lately been given up as depositories for ammunition. Yesterday the city barely escaped destruction from an explosion. A fire occurred in one of these powder warehouses, which was fortunately subdued before any great amount of damage had been done. A barrel of ammunition, which was already enveloped in flames, was dragged into the street, where it immediately exploded.

**Austria, Italy and Turkey to Form an Alliance with France.**

PARIS, August 3.—Austria, Italy and Turkey will form an alliance with France in case the Russian Government joins Prussia.

**Death of General Gaujol.**

*The Figaro* of to-day announces the death of General Gaujol, commanding a sub-division at Strasbourg.

**No Change.**

Reports from headquarters are received up to one o'clock this morning. There was no change in the military situation.

**Details of the Affair at Saarbruck.**

LONDON, August 3.—The following details of the affair at Saarbruck have been received. The French passed the frontier in force, and the Prussians were driven from their strong position by the sharp artillery fire of the French. The latter remained masters of the position, which they won without serious loss. The Emperor and Prince Imperial witnessed the conflict and returned to Metz to dinner.

**King William Assumes Command of the German Army.**

BERLIN, August 3.—King William is now at Mayence, and to day issued a proclamation to the armies of Germany assuming the Commandership-in-Chief.

**The Result of French Hesitancy.**

LONDON, August 3.—It is generally admitted by the French that their hesitancy has sacrificed their advantage.

**Austria Only Joining France.**

PARIS, August 3.—It is positively asserted that Austria and Italy have entered into an alliance with France.

**England's Warlike Tone Hastened the Alliance.**

The menacing attitude of England towards France, backed by the English press and by the pressure in Parliament for an increase in the armament, seeming to suggest more than a possibility of England's co-operation with Prussia, in which case the sparing of Austria might be endangered, is said to have hastened this alliance.

**Issue of French Treasury Bonds.**

Treasury bonds to the amount of five hundred million francs have been issued in Paris.

**24,000 Beds Prepared for the Wounded.**

In the hourly anticipation of a great battle, active preparations are being made for the reception and care of the wounded. Twenty-four thousand beds have already been prepared.

**Extensive Bread Baking.**

Twelve hundred men are specially employed in making bread in Paris for the French army.

**A Popular Journal Against the Empire Proposed.**

The political Irreconcilables in Paris have proposed to take advantage of the war and the absence of a part of the army of the Emperor to provoke a rising against the Empire. Rochefort opposes the movement, and it is likely it will be abandoned.

**Capture of Saarbruck Confirmed.**

Later news from the frontier confirms the announcement of the capture of Saarbruck. Napoleon is delighted, and the enthusiasm respecting the war is greater than ever.

**Organizing an Ambulance Corps.**

PARIS, August 3.—Dr. Augusta Nelaton has gone to the Bavarian border of the armies to organize an ambulance system.

**A Belgium Neutrality Treaty.**

*La Presse* says that the declaration of the Duke de Gramont, regarding the neutrality of Belgium, which was recently sent to London will soon be communicated to Parliament.

**Capture of a Prussian.**

A captain of the Prussian army, who claims to be a Belgian, has been arrested here.

**Lightening the Uniforms.**

The Emperor is now busy inspecting the soldiers' uniforms, which are to be made much lighter.

**Bad Army Horses.**

LONDON, August 3.—Horses are said to be scarce in both Germany and France. The Germans need them for cavalry and the French for artillery.

**Dones Favoring France.**

The Danish press is favorable to France.

**The Dutch Troops Occupy Holland.**

The Dutch troops now occupy Harlem and Utricht and various points on the river Yesel.

**French Account of the Affair.**

PARIS, August 3.—Evening Journals this morning publishes the following account of the Saarbruck affair:

METZ, August 2.—The French troops passed the frontier at eleven o'clock. They instantly encountered the Prussians strongly posted on the heights commanding Saarbruck, which were carried by a few battalions. The capture of the town instantly followed, the artillery compelling the Prussians to evacuate it in great haste. General Frossard, with one division, detached three divisions of the enemy. General Bataille's Saarbruck caught fire from the French artillery, and half the town was destroyed. The mitrailleuse were used for the first time, and are reported to have worked wonders. The Emperor, on his return to Metz after the battle, sent the following dispatch to the Empress:

"Louis has received his baptism of fire. He was quite calm and full of little impudence. A division of Frossard's command carried the heights overlooking the Saar. The Prussians made a brief resistance. Louis and I were in front, where the bullets fell about us. Louis keeps a ball he picked up. The soldiers wept at his tranquility. We lost an officer and ten men. (signed) "NAPOLEON."

The city of Metz was illuminated last night in honor of the victory. After the retreat of the Prussians the French did not occupy the town. The Empress went with her nieces this morning to the Chapel of Notre Dame des Victoires, to offer prayers of thanksgiving for the safety and success of the Emperor and Prince Imperial.

**What Does Not Prussia Tell the story.**

BERLIN, August 3, via LONDON.—The following official dispatch is published: "Yesterday a small detachment stationed at Saarbruck was attacked by three French divisions. After a sharp action the position was abandoned, the Prussians taking back our their supports, and the French their prisoners.report the arrival of the French Emperor at the bank of the Saar at eleven in the morning."

**Bazaine Has a Brush.**

PARIS, August 3.—The advanced posts of Bazaine's corps had a brush to-day with the enemy's sharp shooters. Several of the latter were killed. The French suffered no loss.

**England Providing Horses.**

LONDON, August 3.—England is freely exporting horses to Germany, which are immediately forwarded to the seat of war.

**Bismarck's Views in 1856.**

The Vienna *Post* says that the Grand Duke of Baden asserts that King William, in conversation with him in 1856, informed him that Bismarck was eager to cide the region about the river Saar to France, but the King and his Council declined.

**A Coup de Theatre.**

LONDON, August 3.—A telegram from Amsterdam says: The first report of the French exploit at Saarbruck, but calls it a *coup de theatre* to act on Paris, and not a military success.

**The Mitrailleuse.**

METZ, August 3.—Yesterday, when the heights of Saarbruck were occupied, a battery of mitrailleurs played upon the enemy's position in the presence of the Emperor and Prince Imperial. The Emperor ordered the officer in charge not to fire unless it was necessary, as the Prussians were hidden on the prairies; but after Napoleon's departure the enemy, seen near the railway, at a distance of 1,500 metres, was fired at and left half their number on the field. A second detachment met the same fate, after which the enemy feared to appear. The prisoners taken confess to the superiority of the French guns.

**War Correspondents Expelled from Both Lines.**

LONDON, August 3.—It is understood that all war correspondents have finally been expelled from both lines.

**Discontent in England at Gladstone's Course More Pronounced.**

LONDON, August 3.—The disappointment at Gladstone's failure to make a positive declaration to protect Belgium Monday night seems far more general and even indignant than yesterday described it. Throughout his speech the House had an air of painful waiting, charging at its close to one of unsatisfied expectation. To-day the people are no longer silent. Liberals and conservatives complain bitterly that the Government fails to comprehend the determination of the people, and that Gladstone's economical and sentimental shrinking from war threatens to precipitate England into the very conflict he seeks to avert. The complaints of the German press on England's irresolute policy and imperfect neutrality are felt to be just.

**A Reverses to the Alabama Question.**

The *Morning Standard*, referring to the Alabama question, hopes that in the present war England's neutrality will be less ambiguous.

Influential Liberals have already represented to the Government the danger of deserving the same reproach from Prussia as from the United States, and urging that some decided step be taken, or some clear declaration be made both as to Belgium and the operation of neutrality acts. The decision on coal will not satisfy Prussia. Lord Russell's speech tonight against France represented the Liberal feeling far better than Gladstone's, and was heartily approved in both Houses. The statement he drew from Lord Granville, though not explicit, was significant of a more decided policy than before advanced. Still it does not meet the view of the strong party, which insist that the only way for England to keep out of the war is by a frank assertion of readiness to go into it when necessary. No body here cares anything about the shadowy possibilities of future meditation, which seems so alluring to Mr. Gladstone. Hence the Journals friendly to the government are solicitous that England shall do her whole duty. Press Lord Granville's words beyond their literal sense, and insist that they mean all that the country wants to hear. The foreign enlistment bill, which was read a second time in the Commons, on Monday, forbids the enlistment of British subjects anywhere, or of aliens in Great Britain, or the building of ships is criminal equally with the fitting out and equipping of them, and the Secretary of State may issue a warrant to seize them, and time Courts of Admiralty condemn. If they escape, then the prizes brought here shall be restored to their owners.

**Opposition to the Evacuation of Rome.**

A correspondent of the *Daily News* writes from Paris on Monday that the clerical party are making great efforts with the Empress to keep the French troops at Rome. The papers, acting from the probable idea that Italy will execute the September convention in a way to guarantee the Pope's stay in Rome, now say the evacuation is due to strategic considerations.

**A Raid on the Germans in Paris.**

Paul Cassagnac, editor of *Le Pays*, in Monday's edition, demands the issue of reprisals against the Germans, but hints that only those he denounces as spies, and proposes to incite the people against them and compel their immediate expulsion.

**Arrival of Prussian Troops at Basle.**

PARIS, August 3.—Advices from Basle announce that a large force of Wurtemberg troops have arrived in that vicinity to sustain the Baden troops.

**The Reports of the Press.**

Ollivier has asked the Emperor for definite instructions regarding the reports of the press as to foreign affairs, and the conflicting statements of correspondents.

**French Camps on the Spanish Frontier.**

The French Government has explained to the Cabinet of Madrid that the camps recently formed near the Spanish frontier are simply places of rendezvous and training for the Garde Mobile.

**French Evacuation of Rome.**

The *Moniteur* says that the arrangements for the evacuation of Rome have terminated between France and Italy. The latter Government will issue a declaration giving renewed pledges to the Pope, whether his position is now considered regulated to the satisfaction of all parties interested.

**Prince Frederick Carl Ill at Aderburg.**

LONDON, August 3.—Prince Frederick Charles is reported ill at Aderburg.

**Rumored Disaffection of Bavarian Troops.**

There is a rumor that a disaffection exists in the Bavarian army, many men being averse to fighting for Prussia, but little credit given to it.

**Deficiency of Camp Equipage.**

Prussian troops in the field suffer from a deficiency of camp equipage. They have no shelter tents, and large portions are compelled to sleep on the ground without protection from the weather.

**Prussian Troops in Hamburg.**

HAMBURG, August 3.—The city is crowded with Prussian troops, who are quartered on the citizens.

**Austrian Troops in Bohemia and Moravia.**

VIENNA, August 3.—Austria has an army corps in Bohemia, commanded by General Benedict, and another in Moravia under Field Marshal Von Ramming.

**Sailing of the Prussian Fleet.**

ST. PETERSBURG, August 3.—The Prussian fleet has sailed from Cronstadt, to cruise in the Baltic.

**Strategic Value of Saarbruck.**

PARIS, August 2.—The *Figaro* claims that the victory at Saarbruck has been manifestly of importance. The Emperor wished to gain possession of Saarbruck because it commands the valley of the Saar and the railway to Treves. The latter cannot now be of any use to the enemy. All accounts coincide as to the destructiveness of the mitrailleuse, and the comparatively small loss of the French troops.

**A Council of War**

Was held at Metz yesterday evening, at which all the commanders of the army on the German frontier were present.

**English Correspondents Arrested.**

The correspondents of the *Daily Telegraph* and *Pall Mall Gazette* were among those arrested at Metz, but were released on promise to be more prudent hereafter.

**Important Interview.**

The *Gazette* announces that the ambassadors of Austria, Spain and Turkey had an important interview yesterday with Duke Grammont. M. Vimercati, the latter's envoy on a special mission to Florence and Vienna, has returned. He was received yesterday by the Empress, and started this afternoon for Metz.

**King William's Address to the Army.**

MATENCE, August 3.—The King, in his proclamation to the army to-day, declares that all Germany stands united against a neighboring State, which has surprised us by declaring war without a justifiable cause. The safety of the Fatherland is threatening our honor, and our heathes are at stake. To-day I assume command of the whole army. I address confidently to a contest which is former times our fathers, under similar circumstances, fought gloriously. The whole Fatherland and myself trust confidently in you. The Lord God will be with our righteousness.

**A Renewal of Napoleon's Proposal for Peace.**

LONDON, August 3.—Advices through a private source attribute the delay in opening the campaign, after the armies were ready on both sides, to a renewal of Napoleon's proposals for peace, which were promptly refused day by Bismarck. Grammont is preparing an answer to the last dispatch of Bismarck.

**The English Navy.**

LONDON, August 3.—Lord Commons, Mr. Baxter, Secretary of the Admiralty, said no augmentation of the navy is designed. Sailors could easily be had, and coal was abundant.

Mr. Lowther called attention to the shipments of horses to the continent. One thousand were shipped daily, and he feared horses would soon be scarce. Mr. Cardwell admitted the fact, but saw no legal means to prevent it.

## NOTES FROM THE CAPITAL.

**Official Notification of the Declaration of War.**

**Special Dispatch to the Commercial.**

WASHINGTON, D. C., August 3, 1870.

The French minister to-day, by order of his Government, notified the United States of the war between France and Prussia. The Emperor say she declares war to protect the honor and dignity of France. The document is brief, and in the usual form, and contains nothing of special significance. As the fact that Prussia accepts war is apparent to everybody, it probably will not be thought necessary for the United States to take notice. The question that now presents itself is, whether we shall issue a proclamation of neutrality. This will probably not be reached a determination to do so, and those who have learned his views since he went to Long Branch are confident he has no intention of doing so at present. The French and Prussian Ministers were informed by Mr. Fish some time ago that we would observe our neutrality acts and the laws of nations, and that supplies, not contraband of war, would be sold to either Government. Neither power has yet offered to buy anything about which there can be a question raised. The last mails brought voluminous dispatches from our Ministers at Berlin and Washburne, but the war news in them has been anticipated by the foreign newspapers and the cable dispatches.

**A Fiction.**

The Berlin telegram saying an agent of the United States in Germany making arrangements whereby that port shall become the center of trade between America and Europe during the war, must be an out and out fiction, or is founded on some misapprehension, for no such agent has been abroad for any such purpose, nor given any one in Europe authority to make such an arrangement.

A copy of the English proclamation of neutrality between France and Prussia has been received here. It is in the usual form, and bears date of the 19th of July, four days after the declaration of war by the French Corps Legislatif.

To-day's mails brought nothing to the French Minister beyond papers relating to the declaration of war, and nothing of importance was received at the Prussian Legation.

**The Aspect and the Contingencies of the Franco-Prussian War.**

[From the New York Herald of Yesterday.]

France has gained a victory. Napoleon has invaded the soil of Prussia, and with effect. His Majesty led the French troops against Saarbruck in person yesterday. A sharp engagement ensued between his troops and the Prussian soldiers. The French fought with their usual dash, using their artillery with great effect. After a fight which lasted some few hours, the Prussians were driven from Saarbruck. The Prince Imperial of France took part in the battle. He was by his father's side, and received his "first baptism of fire" on the field. This news received us by cable telegram last night, after the Emperor had returned to his headquarters at Metz. A very serious battle is expected to take place before Sunday. There are movements of fleets and equipments of armies still going on in England, Italy, Austria and Denmark.

Nothing has, however, occurred yet in the movements of the French and Prussian armies to give us any clear idea of either the first result of a great battle or the consequences that may ensue. The few skirmishes that have taken place have little light upon the fighting qualities of the soldiers or the comparative merit of the implements of war used by the which the Corps Legislatif received with patriotic enthusiasm, said: "If by any impossible

# The Daily Commercial.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 4, 1870.


## REPUBLICAN TICKET.

CONGRESS, XXIIID DISTRICT,
Major WM. FREW, Pittsburgh.

CONGRESS, XXIVTH DISTRICT,
FELIX R. BRUNOT, Allegheny.

STATE SENATOR,
ALEXANDER GORDON, Wilkins.

ASSEMBLY,
ALEXANDER NIMICK, Allegheny.
RICHARD C. GRAY, Allegheny.
JOSEPH WALTON, Allegheny.
F. A. HUTCHINSON, North Fayette.
THOMAS PENNEY, McKeesport.
DAVID N. WHITE, Sewickley.

COMMISSIONER,
WILLIAM A. SHAW, Wilkins.

PROTHONOTARY,
GEORGE NEELD, Lower St. Clair.

CORONER,
JAMES MILLER, Allegheny.

JURY COMMISSIONER,
AARON FLOYD, Pittsburgh.

DIRECTOR OF THE POOR,
MINAS TINDLE, Kilbuck.

REPORT says it was Senator HOWARD who introduced into the Senate the bill whereby the Court-house Ring secured the thirty thousand dollar indexing job. Who knows? It was a precious piece of special legislation, the credit of which should not be given to the wrong man. Who introduced it? We ask for information. Report says it was Senator HOWARD. Is it true?

THE election in North Carolina takes place to-day. Under the arrangements which have been made it is highly probable that there will be a fair chance for all to vote unmolested. A desperate attempt has been made to produce violence, but the presence of several companies of military has caused it to fail.

IF cable dispatches in other respects are not more worthy of credit than those which represent that Gen. SHERIDAN has offered his services to the French Emperor, we despair of ever getting the facts. Gen. SHERIDAN has gone abroad as an American citizen, and in a private capacity, and while he will doubtless strive to avail himself of every opportunity to learn what is new in military science, he will offer himself to neither side. Were he to do so, we doubt if it would be to the French, unless his opinions have undergone a change since the French conspiracy in Mexico.

IN addition to the heretofore exposed Court House Job, an agreement has been entered into *to pay four thousand dollars to the owners of a prejudiced patent for indexing the books.* The so-called patent has been in use all over the country for the last twenty years; and even if it is a patent, four thousand dollars is an enormous price for it. It is good for nothing except when a new set of books is to be opened. It looks as though the indexing job were but the beginning of a series invented by and for the benefit of the Court House Ring—the sort of patriots who make themselves hoarse shouting against the Reform ticket. Go ahead, gentlemen! we are ready to test the question before the people.

THE spleen of the organ in accusing the Postmaster of this city with favoring the COMMERCIAL is simply ridiculous. In any other journal the confession it makes of its own inability to publish a newspaper would be humiliating. But such a confession by the foolish "organ" is characteristic. Because the COMMERCIAL, by sitting up nights to do the work, by making use of the telegraph as well as the mails, brings out each morning a live newspaper, the "organ," which has neither ability nor enterprise, and might as well be printed the night before, offends the public with its snuffle about "favoritism," which is purely imaginary. In justice to our Postmaster, we will say that its complaint is utterly groundless. The COMMERCIAL is simply a live paper, and the "organ" is not, and can't help it. "That's what's the matter."

### THE SIXTH MONTH OF A STRIKE.

Among the late conflicts between labor and capital, one of especial interest has been in active existence since March 1st in the Tuscarawas valley coal regions of Ohio, but a few hours travel west of Pittsburgh. This region embraces the Akron, Wadsworth, Fulton and Massillon mining regions, and the counties now open or soon to employ over 800 men, who can get out about 3,000 tons of coal daily. But the sixth month of a strike by the miners has now begun, and at last the owners have resolved to try other labor if their men still refuse to "go in," there being intimations that if no other labor can be procured, Chinamen will be tried.

The history of the difficulties is brief. The mines of this region market most of their coal in Cleveland, enough so that the prices at that city control their rates. The mines of the Mahoning valley also share Cleveland as a controlling market; the two regions averaging about alike in distance from the Forest City. During 1869 the operators in the Tuscarawas valley paid ninety-five cents to one dollar per ton for mining coal in veins of four to five feet in thickness. For the same class of mining 80 cents per ton was paid in the Mahoning region, and 75 cents in the Yellow Creek region, all alike marketing in Cleveland, and of course under such circumstances the Tuscarawas mines made no money.

About the first of February the Tuscarawas mine owners invited a committee of miners from each mine to meet with them at Massillon to fix upon a fair and equitable price for mining, so as to afford a chance to compete with other districts. No miners attended the meeting, nor the meeting held soon after in Akron, to which again they were urgently invited. At Akron then was formed the Tuscarawas Valley Coal Mining Association, which agreed that on and after March 1st, 1870, its members would pay 80 cents per ton for mining four to five foot coal. Meanwhile, owing to a fall of $6 per ton in pig iron, the Mahoning men had reduced their price for an alleged similar class of mining to 70 cents per ton, which they might now be said to be the first of March the Tuscarawas miners came out of their mines and have stayed out since, except in the case of two or three small mines, operating for home supply at the old rates and not in the Association. It is charged that not only do they refuse to work themselves, but that they also endeavor to prevent others from working, using violence even against those who side with the owners and endeavor to go to work.

As a result of this strike furnaces, rolling mills, machine shops and other factories in the interested region are standing idle or are running with coal brought from other regions at too great expense for fair profit. Coal, even for domestic uses, is scarce and dear, and the resultant distress affects a far wider circle than the 800 miners and their families. Though capital suffers, the loss is most severe on the mechanics and other laboring men who are thrown out of work by the shutting up of the manufactories.

About June last, the price of mining in the Mahoning region was reduced to 60 cents per ton, and the Tuscarawas Association correspondingly came down to 70 cents. The Mahoning mines continued working at the reduced prices, the Tuscarawas miners continued their strike for 95 cents or a $1. Last week the Mahoning owners advanced ten cents per ton for mining, and the Tuscarawas operators promptly followed suit, still keeping ten cents ahead of their competitors, whose men continue to work. Indeed, among the miners in the Mahoning mines at 70 cents are men who left the Tuscarawas, refusing to work for less than 95 cents.

The operators claim that there has not been any time since the strike began that they could not have filled the mines with men at the price they offered, but for the threats of the strikers. The miners have made one proposition for compromise. At the last meeting of the owners, the Miners' Union, through its President, offered to take for mining one-fifth the wholesale price of the coal in Cleveland, and coal not to be sold for less than five dollars per ton. The regular market price of the Tuscarawas coal in the Cleveland market would be $3 50 to $4 00 per ton, according to grade.

The great medium whereby the Tuscarawas mines reach Cleveland is the Ohio canal, and as the best season for navigation begins to end with no prospect of an end of the strike, the mine owners are naturally ... lest they may lose a golden season. ... Therefore, they seem disposed to urge, and at a meeting of their Association, held in Akron last Wednesday, July 27th, it was resolved to be the policy of the Association to go abroad for men, and steps are already taken to import men, Messrs. BREWSTER and STRASS, of Akron, having started for New York the next day. The owners intend to put common laborers at work at once in their mines, despite the threats of the miners, and there will be much interest to see if there are to be the promised open hostilities between employers and laborers in our immediate neighborhood.

### COME TO THE POINT—AGAIN.

Whoever goes beneath the surface of things and reflects even for a moment on what he sees there, will be convinced that the no small part of the demoralization in connection with public affairs results from the indulgence which the better portion of community give to the constantly recurring evidence of the downward tendency. When men, generally right-minded, and who never depart in affairs of their own from truth and right, can, under party discipline, be whipped into the support of men and measures which neither their judgment nor conscience approves; when corrupt leaders can, year after year, command the support of good men, and when no nomination can be so bad that party discipline cannot be successfully exerted to insure for it the active support of even those who heartily despise it; when party discipline thus dominates the better sense of men, and consents to be subdued into acquiescence, and evil men and evil practices thereby triumph—when these things are so, not for a moment merely, nor for a single occasion, but as a rule, and constitute the distinguishing feature of our party politics, why should any one wonder at corruption in office, at the startling frequency and enormity of the crimes reported, or at the degeneracy against which neither preaching nor legislation has any effect? When attempts are made to reform men and things at times and in places where the greatest need for reform exists, and men who in their consciences feel that every consideration of morals and interests demands such reform, can, by the cry that the movement will hurt the party, not only be held passive but actually repressed into the service of the very evils requiring correction, what wonder that Rings thrive, corruption is barefaced, jobbery becomes the ruling practice, and taxes are enormous! On what principle can men who are thus forced to act contrary to their judgment and conscience, contrary to that standard of honesty and integrity than was implied in the Spartan decree. Accordingly a great feast was made, at which the friends of the ambitious young conqueror engaged in an earnest discussion of the question whether it was proper or expedient to gratify him in his somewhat aspiring ambition to be a god. In the debate which resulted in the rejection of the proposal the chief argument urged in its favor was the allegation that "the majesty of a government is a guarantee of its strength and stability." This was no doubt the consideration which to a majority of the Roman Council seemed to justify the grant of divine honors to Pius the Ninth. It is universally understood that the recognition of his infallibility will have the effect of rendering Catholics everywhere more dependent on the Pope and less disposed to do anything known to be disapproved by him. As the only sovereign on earth who can not err when the interests of his dominion are concerned, his supremacy will be owned without demur or hesitation. Hence, in case of conflict or disagreement between a Pope and any temporal potentate, no true Catholic can experience a moment's difficulty in choosing which of the two authorities is entitled to submission. Behold the majesty of the Pontiff and the majesty of the most exalted fallible monarch, of course, the interval is infinite, at least immeasurable. Such must be the effect of the decree wherever it is sincerely and implicitly received. It connects the entire Catholic world to the center of unity in Rome by bonds in comparison with which all former bonds were weak.

The injurious effect of the decree upon the influence of the Papal Church will probably appear in two directions. By the adoption of the dogma the Church has been formally placed in irreconcilable antagonism with the advanced civilization and the intellectual tendencies of the century. Brought into more intimate relations than ever before with the Papal center, Catholicism is identified with a cyclopedia of effete and exploded ideas which educated people some time ago ceased to regard with any other feeling than contempt. By the highest authority, the entire Church is declared ultramontane; and hence all who do not choose to countenance ultramontanism have a strong inducement to withdraw from the Church. Probably multitudes will withdraw and place a new schism among the results of the Council.

Still more important, however, is the loss of political influence which seems destined to follow the decree of infallibility. In "majesty" no other government can approach the Papal with an infallible incumbent, as no other government can claim so potent a "guarantee" of its "strength." Hence the anxiety among the civil rulers of Catholic countries in anticipation of the decree, since slavishly they have followed its enactment. No king of Catholic subjects can be secure of their allegiance under all circumstances if they honestly believe in the infallibility of the Holy Father at Rome. No commander of a regiment of Catholic soldiers can feel secure of their obedience if their mutiny would benefit their church. All this is well understood, and has been asserted again and again as a reason why by declaring the Pope infallible the church would forfeit the confidence and support of the civil rulers of France, Austria and Spain. Regard for their own safety, the purpose to retain their authority must forbid every intelligent ruler, whether Catholic or not, to maintain friendly relations with an infallible Papal Government. Nor are Americans uninterested in the matter. If the Catholics of the United States believe the Pope to be infallible in things pertaining to religion, they are fools if they do not obey his behests, though he should bid them conspire against and destroy the Government of their adoption. Foreigners and people not commonly rigorously consistent, and usually fall to live up to their creeds. Besides, it seems unlikely that the new dogma will find many devout or earnest believers among the Catholics of the United States.

AND now the Ring are troubled for candidates that will stand any chance of getting votes. The difficulty is a practical one. When the Reform Ticket was nominated, the Ring conceded that it was the best ever put up in the county. Their "Slate" was utterly smashed. The "set up" candidates were out of the question. To nominate them would be to concede everything. The Ring promised "better men" than even the Reform nominees. But where to get them, and when found how to make them stand, is the question. Republicans of that stamp refuse to consent to stand simply to be knocked down. And why should men fit to be voted for against the best ever put up in the county. Their "slate" was utterly smashed. The "set up" candidates were out of the question. To nominate them would be to concede everything. The Ring promised "better men" than even the Reform nominees. But where to get them, and when found how to make them stand, is the question. Republicans of that stamp refuse to consent to stand simply to be knocked down. And why should men fit to be voted for against the best ever put up in the county. The Reform Ticket, or in any manner lend themselves to the desperate fortunes of the Ring? It is easy enough to understand why the Ring should plead with first rate Republicans to become candidates, but it is not easy to discover why such Republicans should lend themselves to break up the party. Precisely here is the present difficulty of the Ring, who, it is said, are growing desperate under the universal unwillingness of Republicans to be nominated or lend themselves to assist the Jobbers in their desperate straits.

THE question of separation from England is exciting the Canadian mind with new interest, until now it seems as if all idea of further connection with the mother country were about given up. Even the London *Times* opens the door for separation by advising the British colonies in Canada, Australia and elsewhere to form schemes of Confederation, and organize effective land and naval forces for self-defense; and adds that "the Imperial Parliament will throw no obstacles in the way of such Confederation." Letter writers from the centers of Canadian politics only differ upon the manner of separation, whether entire independence or annexation to the United States meets with greatest popular favor in the Dominion. A late Canadian letter, speaking of the Hon. ALEXANDER CAMPBELL, the delegate who lately went to England to look after Dominion affairs, says:

> "It is generally conceded in semi official circles that the Toronto, the colony will have to abate their extravagant pretensions to Imperial aid for the future security for the future, and accept a much more rational programme. This is to be left entirely with the governors of England. English garrisons will be maintained for the present, but all military duty the Imperial authorities consider these points of no guaranteed importance to be performed by the colonists themselves. England will no longer guarantee Canadian loans, and she will not be responsible for the additional ... annually upon Canada, of which she has for many years been guarantee. England will withdraw her troops, but also insist to guarantee the anti-annoy of Independence in Canada, not for 10, 15 or 20 years by England and the United States.

"Is drunkenness curable?" is a problem of the deepest interest to all good citizens, and anything that promises to aid its solution is worthy of notice. A cure for cancers, for August propose, as a cure for the appetite for liquor, bromide of potassium, saying: "There is no 'tapering off' with this devil. Either he has got you, or he has not got you. The first part of the medical treatment in this physical disease requires the immediate removal of the patient from all disturbing influences, of whatever nature. There must be no noisy children about, no quarreling women, no scandal mongers pouring out their distilled venom to jar upon his nerves and disturb his spirit. He must have perfect quiet and rest. His patient must take a two weeks' holiday and go to bed, where no thing can trouble him or get at him, but one faithful friend. Having one of the nerve prostrating powers of chloral hydride, he takes one, and after a conflict, the sedative wins the victory and he sleeps. When he wakes the struggle against the taste for liquor begins again. Another powder is taken, and so on until at last perfect success and glorious victory are attained. The desire for drink will be completely eradicated, and the return will not be likely to occur. During the treatment food should not be taken, unless urgently desired, and then it should be of the most nutritious character, such as beef tea or beef steak, and such other meats as are best calculated to preserve the tone of the stomach, are to be preferred.

THE Philadelphia *Inquirer* suggests that the inventive talents of our mechanics have a fine field of operation to devise some way to provide against the stoppage of the horse cars by the loss of the fire companies lying across the track in case of fire. At a recent fire in that city the cars of nine lines of track were stopped running from seven o'clock until after the fire was subdued, the absence of many thousands of people, who were thus entirely deprived of their usual means of transit. Such is the experience of every house railroad in case of fire on its route. The companies could well afford to offer a very liberal prize for an invention which would remedy this great annoyance in horse-car travel.

THE New York *Times* is informed by Louis Von Hoffman & Co., bankers of that city, that the Prussian Government will pay the per cent. loan of one hundred million thalers (equal to about $72,000,000 Federal money,) at the rate of eighty-eight per cent., the instalments running from the 1st and 4th inst., when the bids of subscription will be opened to the 16th of December next. American citizens of German proclivities are here offered an opportunity to aid "der Vaterland" acceptably and without infraction of the neutrality.

### GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

A GEM.

If a pilgrim has been shadowed
By a breeze I have never turned;
If a sup of ever cold water
I have refused to flip a bird;
If I've granted one sweet flower
By no other barrow was;
If I've whispered in the midnight
One sweet word of flame;
If, in one poor bleeding bosom,
I a wound ever have stilled;
If a dark and restless spirit,
I with hope of heaven have filled;
If I've made her life's hard battle
One faint heart grow warm and strong—
Then my God I thank Thee—bless Thee,
For the precious gift of song.

A pane of glass seventeen feet high and ten feet wide, just set up in New York, is considered the largest in the country.

Only on one other occasion within the memory of the oldest inhabitant—and this dates back to 1798—was the mean temperature in July in Philadelphia so great as during the last month.

Hudson, Michigan, is ahead on elopements. A few days since a Fred. Trubs, a little son of David Trubbs, aged five years, took little Mas Schermerhorn, aged three years, daughter of the editor of the *Gazette*, combed her hair, put the dolls' things in a box, and proceeded to the depot, where they got on the rear platform of the western bound train without being noticed, till the conductor received a dispatch to detain them. They were put off at Osseo and returned on the next train, well pleased with their trip.

The American Bible Society is putting Bibles in all the passenger trains of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad.

At Kiangnan Arsenal, near Shanghai, the Chinese have just built three steam gunboats and a steam dredge, and are now building a steam transport of 1,400 tons.

The people of Nassau, N. P., the blockade runners' paradise, which during the late war, but only one man of them saved his ill-gotten gains, and he is living in princely style in London.

The cultivation of bananas is gradually spreading in this country, and a Savannah man has a fine grove of seventy trees in that city.

The free school law of Mississippi will soon be put in operation throughout the State. The increase of taxation in order to support the system will be about two per centum on real and personal property, the past year's taxes having been paid in full after which a free school system will be established for the next year.

A resident of East Bridgewater, Mass., finds apples on his trees baked by the intense heat of the sun, during the past days, to the depth of half an inch.

By the census of the present month it is expected that Constantinople will be in direct communication via Varna and the Roumanian lines, with the whole railway system of Europe. The line from Israila to Bucharest, and that from Galatz to Roumania will begin to open next month. As the line from Lemberg and Czernowitz is finished to Roman passengers will be enabled to proceed by railway next season via Varna and Bucharest direct to any part of Europe.

One hundred and fifty men, each over sixty-five years old, ate dinner together the other day on Drake's Island, Portland harbor.

The waters of a spring just found in Marion, Indiana, are a specific for ague.

A New Orleans paper said a "relative" that he is to die August 16, 1871, and has his tomb stone lettered to that effect.

In St. Louis last week a little boy climbed up on the porch roof to fly his kite, but fell over upon the sidewalk, running a loose nail lying there into his skull.

The East Tennessee and Georgia Railroad on Friday cancelled its $1,000,000 indebtedness to the State of Tennessee.

The Chicago *Journal* publishes the Cook county delinquent tax list for 1869, covering over sixteen pages. A healthy showing.

Colonel Boudinot, of the Indian Nation, is instructed by the Cherokees to exhibit at the Kansas State Fair in matches of speed against the fastest horses.

Emma Williams, of Kansas City, offers $5,000 towards the erection of a home for fallen women, provided that $15,000 is contributed by the general public.

Congregationalists deny that their sect is dying out, and instance that since 1831, in Massachusetts alone, they have added 231 new churches and 42,000 members.

The method of packing the tea which is sent from Shanghai to San Francisco, and thence over the Pacific Railroad, is very peculiar. The tea is packed in square boxes, lined with zinc round each, and three of those baskets are adjusted to the mouths of three others and then strapped together. Then fifteen of these parcels of six baskets each are put into a package and securely covered with matting, and in this style the tea is sent to market.

A St. Louis Frenchman has been renting a six-by-ten room in Germany for $2 per month, and the contract for next year is, that if the Prussians whip the French the rent shall be but $1.50.

One hundred and twenty thousand dollars each is the contract price for the two new from plated revenue cutters to be built in Buffalo. They are to be screw steamers, three-masted and schooner rigged, and their engines are to have a steel wheel and shaft, after a patented plan which has never before been applied to marine use. The making of the wheel is original, the revolutions being horizontal, instead of vertical. Work will begin at once.

An Iowa girl walked from Palo to Vinton, a distance of twenty miles, to have a tooth extracted, as she was afraid to trust herself to a Connecticut farmer experimented with dead flies as chicken food the other day. The flies did no hurt, but they had been poisoned on fly-paper, and their meat killed the fowls. Nevertheless, he be the parent of your sweetest joy, and the light of your life, to engage in the art of eloquence. He made himself one of the first orators of England—and a confirmed invalid. Mansfield studied everything that had been written on oratory. While at Oxford he translated all of Cicero's orations into English, and then re-translated them into Latin. Burke devoted one waking moment to mental labor. He studied to acquire the power of thinking at all times and in every place. He tried to solve the realization of his ideal life. The incessant struggles of thought made him wear out at fifty-five, and he resolved to be content with his achievements; but the mind of Johnson and Burke made him decide to grow old in learning. Gratian was an eager listener under Quintilian, and with him every thing was forgotten in the one great purpose of mastering oratory. For own-ed to fail entirely. Severe methods and labor were parts of clay's existence. Throughout his long and eventful life, even to his latest days, his great speeches were prepared with scrupulous care. Although for a quarter of a century a recognized candidate for the Presidency, with exciting public duties, he found time to read and study without the most mature reflection and systematic preparation. Few ever knew how every hour of his life was given to labor. Webster was born greater than are most men, but he attained distinction slowly and laboriously. When a student he was for a long time unequal to declamation before his class, even when he had his part well committed. At twenty-five, we read that he was giving assiduous devotion to his profession, though it clouded him but a frugal livelihood. At thirty-two he entered Congress unknown to fame, but his life had been one of restless mental industry, and he left the House with a wide-spread reputation for statesmanship. Therefore his life continued one of constant labor, and at it was to the end. His reply to Hayne was not prepared, but its immortal sentences were the cradled of a lifelong study brought. Calhoun's unremitted study gave him the honors of his class, but with his health so broken that he could not appear there at the oration; and his whole life was one of ceaseless intellectual toil. Each day he was as much the statesman.


## LIFE.

The Ideal and the Actual.

**Annual Address Delivered before the Literary Societies of Washington and Jefferson Colleges, Washington, Pa., by Hon. A. K. McClure.**

GENTLEMEN OF THE LITERARY SOCIETIES:

I have heard it said, that of all hearers college students are the most critical; and I believe it is true that of all classes they are the most pitilessly critical. I have no *ideas outre* to worship, and I do not come to tell you now much wiser and better is mature manhood than youth. Let us rather be mutually generous, for the greatest miracle to man is man.

It is but too common to make college commencements seasons of humiliation to students. Speakers often come to repress your inspirations, to cloud or dissipate your dreams, and to picture to you a life that has no actual type amongst mortals. They bring the uneasy dreams of the closet to crush the buoyant, blissful dreams of boyhood, and to expect a standard of perfection that weak humanity has never approached. They mercilessly portray youthful follies, as if there had never been such follies before; as if these had not been a part of the country, or have been borne upon wind upon wings of folly. Their theories, powerless, was followed to the close of his earthly life with such strength and purity of purpose as did Henry Clay in all the great qualities of man, and yet he was but a rebel in the eyes of millions. His ambition was to be a leader of a people, new people. Others have been esteemed; have aroused a nation's gratitude; have gained the world's approval of the country, or have been borne upon the wings of popular favor, but he was the idol of my boyhood, and his name is linked with the grateful memories of the seasons when we loved with the greatness of the perfection of human attributes. He was believed, realized by his generation. It would seem as if he had been born to test the measure of affection that could be bestowed by a free

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## FINANCE AND TRADE.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, August 3, 1870.

The drain of specie from the country by exportation has now amounted to nearly $6,000,000 in the last twenty days, being nearly seven times as much as was exported during the previous twenty days. During the last two weeks gold has been going out at the rate of about six and a half millions a week, and yet its price has not advanced for the last ten days, and it is not so high now as it was two weeks ago. The fact that about ten per cent of the whole amount of specie in the country has been drawn off in a single week, and yet the price of gold has only varied about 7 per cent, shows a remarkable change in the gold market, and fixes a new standard of values. Without speculation, without any such legitimate cause to add it, gold came fluctuations of 25 to 30 per cent. in a few days. With our securities in foreign markets, also, the same remarkable result is observed, viz., a reduction of about 7 per cent in the first panic on the declaration of war. A large portion of this reduction has been recovered; in fact, owing to the advance in sterling exchange, the decline is now nearly 3 per cent, as covered than is shown by the present London quotations, thus, on July 1st, 5-20s of 1862 were quoted 90@90¼; now 87@87½. This with sterling exchange at par would make the decline in American securities but 3 per cent. From that price they declined to 81, when, on receipt of the 110, was equal to 93 in American gold in New York. Since then, exchange has advanced to 109½, and at the present London quotation of 88 for 5-20s of 1862, this makes them equal to 92 cents in gold in New York. They have, therefore, recovered 3 per cent. of the decline, and are now 7½ per cent. lower than before the declaration of war. If the war of Europe is short, as has been anticipated, its worst effects have probably been experienced. If it be protracted, as Napoleon predicts, it could not be long before France would be forced into another shock. The German capitalists would sell more of our bonds in order to have the ready cash to meet the pressing necessities of their own Government, which would offer active inducements to get money. This would send more of our bonds home for sale; would continue the export of gold and increase its price. The prediction of Napoleon is, in this instance, worth no more than the prediction of anybody else. It is merely said to inspire the army with the spirit of determination that was not carried the effect of reverses in the outset. If, however, England should become involved in the war, as now seems possible, a large decline in bonds and rise of gold would be experienced at once.

—We learn, says the New York *Tribune*, that Mr. Boutwell, Secretary of the Treasury, had an interview with several of our leading bank officers to-day, and talked over in a familiar way, and compared notes on financial matters, and especially as to the new loans of the Government bonds, bearing respectively 5 4½ and 4 per cent. interest, now in the course of preparation at the Treasury Department. After an interchange of views, Mr. Boutwell suggested to the banks to take one-third of 5 per cent bonds, one-third of 4½ per cent, and one-third of 4 per cent bonds, for the $200,000,000 of 5-20 bonds now held by banks for circulation. This would give them 4½ 9 cent. interest, besides the commissions and profits of the exchange in making the subscriptions for the new bonds. It seems to us this suggestion is altogether fair and reasonable, with the new release of 3 per cent. tax on the circulation, now paid by the banks for Government bonds. It would give the banks a bond equal to 5½ per cent, as basis for circulation, and leave room to be taxed the same as other State and other local properties. This subscription by the banks would start the new 5 per cent bonds like away all opposition that has been raised against the banks in regard to the 5-20 bonds, and would create good feeling and perfect harmony between the Government, the people, and the banks, and those valuable institutions, so essentially necessary to all our business relations and prosperity, upon a safe and permanent foundation. We trust the suggestion of the Secretary will be favorably accepted by the banks, and from them, between them and the country, there will be peace. The banks would pay to the Government about $5,000,000 gold.

—Messrs. Ira B. McVay & Co. report the following quotations of Government bonds in New York to-day, as furnished them by Jay Cooke & Co., their correspondents:

| | Morn. | Noon. | Closing. |
|---|---|---|---|
| U. S. Bonds '81 | 113½ | 113½ | 113½ |
| U. S. Bonds '62 | 113½ | 113½ | 113½ |
| U. S. Bonds '64 | 110 | 110 | 110½ |
| U. S. Bonds '65 | 110½ | 110 | 110½ |
| U. S. Bonds '67 | 108½ | 108½ | 108½ |
| U. S. Bonds '68 | 108½ | 108½ | 108½ |
| 10-40s | 107½ | 107½ | 107½ |
| Gold | 110½ | 110¼ | 110¼ |

—The principal feature in the money market of Change, yesterday, was the movement of considerable currency to the country. This, says the *Tribune*, is the premonitory indication of the drain of currency that will way experienced in connection with the new crop. The wheat crop has now been secured in all parts of the country, and the grain and other small quantities are beginning to come into market. If the growers of high prices continue to market their crops earlier than usual, and we may therefore expect that the usual autumnal currency to the wheat-raising districts by our banks will continue, and on a large scale.

—At Cincinnati, says the *Commercial*, the money market has, during most of the week, been less active than for the few weeks preceding, yet bankers have generally pursued a cautious policy, and have been disposed to make borrowers feel that discount favors were favors indeed. There was to-day, as is usually the case on the first of the month, an increased demand for loans from persons who have their taxes to pay, and steadily throughout the business hours there have been those persons engaged in the whisky trade. As has been several times heretofore noticed, deposits are not allowed to accumulate, as they usually do at this season of the year. This fact has been accounted for by some on the theory that many of those who have been engaged during the opportunities to be afforded by the European war for speculative operations, and consequently, do not feel disposed, any more than they otherwise would. Rates of interest undergo no change, while the range of prices, 6@7 to 10 per cent, as the ruling figure, and plenty of money in the banks of outside brokers seeking investments at that.

—The most marked feature of the last exhibit of the condition of the Philadelphia banks is a decrease in deposit of $1,385,687. This, following a decrease the previous week of $1,665,447, gives a decrease in that item in the last two weeks of over $3,000,000. In the same time some of the banks have lost in coin and legal tenders $950,956. The reduction in loans the last two weeks has been $508,953. The reduction of business at bank the past week, as showed by the clearings, is nearly $7,000,000.

—The following table, made up from dispatches received at J. W. Kennedy's Stock Rooms, Apollo building No. 89 Fourth avenue, shows the prices of Railway stocks, Gold, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day:

| August 3, 1870. | 10:30. A. M. | 12:30 P. M. | 1:30 P. M. | 2:30 P. M. | 3:30 P. M. | 4:30 P. M. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| N. Y. Central | 93⅞ | 93¾ | 93¾ | 93⅝ | 93⅝ | 93⅝ |
| Do scrip | 85¾ | 85¾ | 85¾ | 85¾ | 85¾ | 85¾ |
| Erie | 23 | 23 | 23 | 23 | 23 | 23 |
| Reading | 99¾ | 99¾ | 99¾ | 99¾ | 99¾ | 99¾ |
| Harlem | | | | | | |
| Michigan Cent'l | 112 | 112 | 112 | 112 | 112 | 112 |
| Lake Shore | 97¾ | 97¾ | 97¾ | 97¾ | 97¾ | 97¾ |
| Illinois Central | 132½ | 132½ | 132½ | 132½ | 132½ | 132½ |
| Chesa. & Pitts | 93 | 93 | 93 | 93 | 93 | 93 |
| Northwestern | 81¾ | 81¾ | 81¾ | 81¾ | 81¾ | 81¾ |
| Do preferred | 90½ | 90½ | 90½ | 90½ | 90½ | 90½ |
| Rock Island | 103½ | 103½ | 103½ | 103½ | 103½ | 103½ |
| Ft. Wayne | 96 | 96 | 96 | 96 | 96 | 96 |
| Do preferred | 97¾ | 97¾ | 97¾ | 97¾ | 97¾ | 97¾ |
| Wabash | 71 | 71 | 71 | 71 | 71 | 71 |
| Do preferred | 71 | 71 | 71 | 71 | 71 | 71 |
| Fort Wayne | 96 | 96 | 96 | 96 | 96 | 96 |
| Ohio & Miss | 31¾ | 31¾ | 31¾ | 31¾ | 31¾ | 31¾ |
| Cin. & Alton | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 |
| Do preferred | 112 | 112 | 112 | 112 | 112 | 112 |
| Hannibal & Jos | 94 | 94 | 94 | 94 | 94 | 94 |
| Terre Haute | 15 | 15 | 15 | 15 | 15 | 15 |
| Do preferred | 45 | 45 | 45 | 45 | 45 | 45 |
| Quicksilver | 39 | 39 | 39 | 39 | 39 | 39 |
| Pacific Mail | 99 | 99 | 99 | 99 | 99 | 99 |
| Adams Express | 67 | 67 | 67 | 67 | 67 | 67 |
| Wells, Fargo & Co | 14¾ | 14¾ | 14¾ | 14¾ | 14¾ | 14¾ |
| Tel. preferred | 75 | 75 | 75 | 75 | 75 | 75 |
| Lake Shore | 97¾ | 97¾ | 97¾ | 97¾ | 97¾ | 97¾ |
| Gold | 110½ | 110¼ | 110¼ | 110¼ | 110¼ | 110¼ |

A comparison between yesterday's and today's closing quotations shows the following changes:

| | Tuesday. | Wednes. | Ad. | Dec. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Central & Hudson | 93¾ | 93⅝ | | ⅛ |
| N. Y. Centrascrip | 85¾ | 85¾ | | |
| Erie | 23 | 23 | | |
| Reading | 99¾ | 99¾ | | |
| Illinois Central | 133 | 132½ | | ½ |
| Chesa. and Pitts | 93 | 93 | | |
| Northwestern | 82¾ | 81¾ | | ¾ |
| Do. preferred | 90½ | 90½ | | |
| Rock Island | 103½ | 103½ | | |
| Ft. Wayne | 96 | 96 | | |
| Do. preferred | 97¾ | 97¾ | | |
| Fort. Wayne | 97 | 96 | | 1 |
| Ohio and Miss | 32 | 31¾ | | ¼ |
| Pacific Mail | 99 | 99 | | |
| Adams Express | 67 | 67 | | |
| Wells, Fargo | 14¾ | 14¾ | | |
| Tel. preferred | 75 | 75 | | |
| Lake Shore | 97¾ | 97¾ | | |
| Gold | 110½ | 110¼ | | ¼ |

—There is much complaint of the worn condition of National bank notes. They are much more filthy than the greenbacks, in which they are quite as much liable, and if their issue is no longer delayed holders will ask their redemption in greenbacks, if for no other reason that to get possession of a less filthy currency. We know that the National banks say they cannot furnish new notes till the old ones are ready to be exchanged. But this is precisely what has been done in the past. The banks refuse to perform their duty, but that is the fault of the law, which compels them to do so. Seventeen hundred banks, scattered all over the country, issue three hundred millions of notes exactly alike except as to the names of the banks, and all circulating promiscuously. These notes cannot be renewed unless they are sorted out, returned to the issuing bank and by that bank sent to Washington, whence, after a delay of the discretion of the Treasury Department, new notes are returned to the same bank. All this involves trouble, cost of transportation and loss of interest, which nobody but the ringsters in power desire to incur. It is most fortunate that the graft on lost and destroyed bank notes was reserved to the Government, and this last opened with revolutionary demand for redeemed bills every day, which strengthened the market, but at the close, with immediate orders pretty well closed out. The market remained steady and firm generally. Crude bulk quoted at 12½@12¾c, and refined 22@22½c; 10,000 sks for forward delivery, private terms. Crude for shipping could be had at 12½c. Philadelphia delivery has improved, with inquiry for export at steadier prices; closing rates weak; the sales from the 15,000 at 22½, 24, 24½c. Closing 22½@23c and 1,000 bbls for October and November at 23c.

OIL CITY, August 3.—The market is again weaker and has fallen off in price—$1 25 on Lower creek sold $2 30 at 60 CBW.

PHILADELPHIA, August 3.—Market weak; prime light straw is quiet at 27½@28c; straw white sold in a jobbing way at 25½@26c 9 gallon.

LOUISVILLE, August 3.—Market dull; sales at $1 25@1 27½; bidding $1 30. Not much doing.

TITUSVILLE, August 3.—Market weak at 2 30@2 35; none offered.

PLEASANTVILLE, August 3.—Market quiet and steady; prices steady $1 to 2 10 being offered at both.

TITUSVILLE CENTRE, August 3.—Market quiet; no sales this morning; nothing doing at $2 15@2 20.

[By Pacific and Atlantic Telegraph.]

NEW YORK, August 3, 5 P. M.—Crude, 12½c; refined, steady; sales 10,000 bbls, August, at 24c; September at 27½c; no bids for December.

PHILADELPHIA, August 3.—Spot 23½c; August 23½c; September 24c; October 24½c; November 24½c; December 25c; crude 11½c. Market very dull and inactive.

PITTSBURGH, August 3.—Market steady and unchanged.

NEW YORK, August 3, 5:30 P. M.—Market steady and unchanged.

**Receipts of Crude Oil by Rail.**

| | bbls. |
|---|---|
| Exchange Oil Mf'g Co. | 504 |
| Peerless Oil Works | 1,120 |
| P. L. Goodwin | 1,811 |
| Lockhart, F. & Co. | 590 |
| Total | 3,225 |

**Crude Oil Receipts by A. V. R. R.**

Lockhart & Frew to Lockhart, Frew & Co., 1,000 bbls crude; same to Exchange Oil Refining Co., 50 do; L. W. Brown to Brown Oil Works, 1,120 do; Peerless Oil and Refining Co. to Peerless Oil Works, 1,000 do; Lockhart, F. & Co. to Lockhart, Frew & Co., 275 do do; Foster Bros to Bates & B., 80 do do.

## PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET

OFFICE OF PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, } FAST LIBERTY, WEDNESDAY, Aug. 3, 1870. }

RECEIPTS—We find a busy visit to the East Liberty Stock Yards this morning and found things generally about as we left them on Saturday last. There was a sufficiency of stock on hand to supply the trade and to spare. Prices were a shade lower, except for hogs, which were fully up to our last quotations. The stock was not so heavy, nor was the quality as good, as on previous Wednesdays, the falling off in the European war being made the scapegoat for all differences of opinion as to whether prices would go up or down. Large shipments were made from the yards on Monday and Tuesday, and at noon the yards were comparatively clear.

**Cattle.**

The following may be given as the ruling figures for cattle at the close of the market:

Extra 1 20 to 1 30 per cwt.; 2 @@@ 7c good to prime, 1 10 to 1 15; 2 @@@ 6c fair to medium, 1 00 to 1 05; 3 @@@ 5c bulls, stags and cows, 90 to 1 00; 4 @@@ 3c stock steers, 80 to 1 00; 5 @@@ 2c do, 75 to 1 00.

SALES.

| Seller. | Buyer. | No. | Price. | Wt. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Holmes, Ld Co. | Smith | 7 | 7 00 | |
| Holmes, Ld Co. | Smith | 7 | 7 00 | |
| Holmes, Ld Co. | Broadhurst | 83 | 7 00 | |
| Holmes, Ld Co. | Wall | 7 | 7 00 | |
| Holmes, Ld Co. | Wall | 4 | 7 00 | |
| Holmes, Ld Co. | Wall | 7 | 7 00 | |
| Holmes, Ld Co. | Brettagan | 24 | 6 50 | 1,100 |
| Holmes, Ld Co. | Brettagan | 24 | 6 50 | 1,100 |
| Holmes, Ld Co. | Klemmens | 26 | 6 50 | 1,100 |
| Holmes, Ld Co. | Klemmens | 26 | 6 50 | 1,100 |
| Holmes, Ld Co. | Wall | 7 | 7 00 | |
| Hedges & Taylor | T. B. Kline | 16 | 17,300 | |
| Hedges & Taylor | T. B. Kline | 16 | 17,300 | |
| Hedges & Taylor | P. Keller | 17 | 15,000 | |
| Hedges & Taylor | P. Keller | 17 | 15,000 | |
| Hedges & Taylor | G. Fleatic | 23 | 19,870 | |
| Hedges & Taylor | G. Fleatic | 23 | 19,870 | |
| Hedges & Taylor | D Bullinger | 1 | 1,450 | |
| Total | | 350 | | |

**Sheep.**

The rate of sheep was rather light and of medium quality. Good extra Philips sold freely at 6@6½; lower grades at usual rates, as below:

SALES.

| Seller. | Buyer. | No. | Weight. | Price. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Hedges & T. | Eli H Davis | 220 | 14,000 | $1 90 |
| Hedges & T. | Eli H Davis | 220 | 14,000 | 1 90 |
| Hedges & T. | Eli H Davis | 99 | 6,500 | |
| Hedges & T. | Eli H Davis | 99 | 6,500 | |
| Hedges & T. | J Taylor | 200 | 12,000 | |
| Hedges & T. | J Taylor | 200 | 12,000 | |
| Hedges & T. | J C Hoge | 111 | 8,170 | |
| Hedges & T. | A Gall & Meyers | 40 | 2,600 | |
| Smith | Voorhees & F. | 180 | 11,000 | |
| Smith | J Frantz | 200 | 12,000 | |
| Smith | J Frantz | 200 | 12,000 | |
| Smith | J Frantz | 200 | 12,000 | |
| Smith | E H Davis | 200 | 12,000 | |
| Smith | E H Davis | 200 | 12,000 | |
| Holmes, Ld Co. | E H Davis | 84 | 5,040 | |
| Holmes, Ld Co. | E H Davis | 84 | 5,040 | |
| Holmes, Ld Co. | Fisher & Co. | 90 | 5,400 | |
| Holmes, Ld Co. | Fisher & Co. | 90 | 5,400 | |
| Holmes, Ld Co. | Jno Flood | 70 | 4,200 | |
| Holmes, Ld Co. | Jno Flood | 70 | 4,200 | |
| Holmes, Ld Co. | Jno Frantz | 200 | 12,000 | |
| Holmes, Ld Co. | Jno Frantz | 200 | 12,000 | |
| Holmes, Ld Co. | A Wallace | 70 | 4,200 | |
| Holmes, Ld Co. | A Wallace | 70 | 4,200 | |
| Holmes, Ld Co. | Orr & Williams | 80 | 4,800 | |
| Orr & Williams | Rothschild | 110 | 6,600 | |
| Total | | 3,000 | | |

**Hogs.**

The stock of hogs was good, but the greater portion was sold on contract. The prices were up to last week. Extra Philadelphia brought 7@7½; good to prime Philadelphia, 6¾@7; fair to good Philadelphia and prime New York, 6@6 25; common to medium, 5 50@6; pigs, 5@5 50.

SALES.

| Seller. | Buyer. | No. | Weight. | Price. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Holmes, Ld Co. | A Wallace | 70 | 14,000 | $6 90 |
| Holmes, Ld Co. | A Wallace | 70 | 14,000 | 6 90 |
| Holmes, Ld Co. | A Wallace | 70 | 14,000 | 6 90 |
| Holmes, Ld Co. | A Wallace | 70 | 14,000 | 6 90 |
| Holmes, Ld Co. | A Wallace | 70 | 14,000 | 6 90 |
| Holmes, Ld Co. | A Wallace | 70 | 14,000 | 6 90 |
| Holmes, Ld Co. | Orr & Williams | 80 | 15,000 | 6 90 |
| Orr & Williams | Rothschild | 110 | 22,000 | 7 00 |
| Total | | 590 | | |

**The State of the Petroleum Market.**

There is no force given their attention to our petroleum reports since the early part of July, can not have failed to observe that the business done in that article has consisted almost wholly of settlements of contracts made in that month. A great deal of refined oil in barrels, both in cans and cases, had been sold for July delivery, and the unsettled state of the affairs of the war in Europe rendered the forwarding of it from Philadelphia to New York as unsafe. The few cargoes of crude oil which were on the same destination were likewise held, and for the same reason that caused the refined oil to be retained here. But petroleum as an article for which there is a large and constant demand in Europe, particularly in Germany, where it is largely consumed, and used to the exclusion of gas in instances that would seem remarkable to Americans. This demand for petroleum as an article which has become absolutely necessary for purposes of household economy, has caused the enterprising exporters of it to undertake shipments to England, but particularly to the Baltic ports of Denmark, Sweden and Russia. There is awaiting orders for reshipments to such ports which can only be safely reached by running the blockade. In case the blockade is raised, it is thought that cargoes of oil could be shipped with profit even from this side of the Atlantic. If these reasons, many persons think the price of petroleum is not likely to go below the present figures, and that opinion is open to grave doubt, for the reason that the market has been "bulled" for oil on hand that has been settled for as well as for that to be produced in large quantities after it was ever before, and which is abundantly equal to the present demand even with the most ample shipping facilities. After the actual revlew of both home and foreign markets, we conclude that the only drags, should refined petroleum will fall somewhat, though not much below the quotations of yesterday.—*N. Y. Bulletin, Aug. 2.*

**Cincinnati Iron Market.**

August 2.—There has been no essential change in the market for pig iron during the week. The demand has been fair, prices firm, and prices are steady. Malleable iron is unchanged and dull. We quote:

HOT BLAST CHARCOAL PIG IRON PER TON.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| No. 1 foundry | $27@28 | No. 1 mill | $25@26 |
| No. 2 foundry | 24@25 | | |

COLD BLAST PIG IRON PER TON.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Missouri | $26@28 | Car-wheel | $35@40 |
| Hanging Rock | 30@32 | | |

STONE COAL PIG IRON PER TON.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Foundry | $25@28 | Mill | $20@25 |
| Lehigh | 28@30 | Lehigh Car-wheel | |
| Tennessee | $95@100 | Missouri | $100 |

SCRAP IRON PER 100 LBS.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Cast | $1 25@1 40 | Wrought | $1 50 |

BAR IRON.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Common, 2½ to 3½@3½c | | Charcoal | 4½c |

SHOES PER KEG.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Horse shoes | $5 00@5 50 | Mule shoes | $6 00@6 50 |

Nails—There is no activity in the trade, but stocks are not large, and though quiet the market is firm. We quote:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 10 to 60 ₰ keg | $4 00 | 24 ₰ keg | $5 50 |
| 8 to 9 ₰ keg | 4 25 | 24 ₰ keg | 5 50 |
| 6 to 7½ ₰ keg | 4 50 | 3d, fine blued | 6 75 |
| 4 to 5 ₰ keg | 4 75 | Cut spikes | 4 25 |

$1 ₰ discount for cash.

CHICKENS—Spring chickens are in good supply; we are reported sales at 50@65 ₰ pair.

CHEESE—The market was not an active one and closed a shade easier. Sales were 1,000 lbs, designed to meet the current wants. Sales of Ohio factory at 12c. Hamburg at 12c. Cheese at 15½c; New Liner at Double 13½. The receipts were small.

EGGS—In moderate demand; sales Penna at 17½c; currants 15@c; Dover retains $1 50 @ bush. Valencia Onions $3 @ barrel.

BAKING POWDER—Banner, ½'s, 20 doz, $1 75 @ dozen; 1's, $3 @ dozen; 5's, $10 per dozen.

BROOM CORN—We are reported a dull market, Prices are firm, but no lower. Sales were made at 12@12½ ₰.

HAY—The market was firmer; holders are asking an advance, and we reported sales at $14, $16@18 @ ton.

STARCH—Pearl at 6½c; Satin Gloss 11@c; Corn Starch 12c ₰.

SALT—The supply exceeds the demand; we have plenty for prompt sales. We are in receipt of 2 cars @ 90 @ bbl.

SEEDS—Timothy, $3 @ bush. Clover, $6 @ bush. Flax, $2 @ bush.

FEATHERS—The market has been quiet for some time past. Prices remain as before, 75 @ 80c.

FLOUR—We can report a firm market with a good demand. The receipts are increased since the Government order, and the receipts for the week's income in foreign were 1,922 barrels, the mills and boats 2,000 barrels. We report a good business being transacted at the following prices. We are importing quite a few sales from store were made at the usual advance.

WHISKEY—There is no change in whisky, the market is very firm with a fair business doing. We quote $1 08 @ gallon for rectified, and 1 high-grades of old whisky were governed by the age and quality.

**PITTSBURGH OIL MARKET.**

OFFICE OF PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, } WEDNESDAY EVENING, August 4, 1870. }

REMARKS—Yesterday was beyond question one of the dullest days of the season. The crude article was offered at a very low figure, yet buyers and sellers were very wide apart in their views; oil at 8@8½c is not a very extravagant price. There were no bids at all for late deliveries.

CRUDE.

The market was devoid of animation; buyers did not present themselves, and sellers had no inducement to offer. The highest rates were—Spot, 8½c; August or September, 8½c; October, 8½c. Nothing sold; offered for spot other at 8½c. The bear offer was at 8c, but no cases were consummated;

Sales 1,100 bbls, July.....8½c
Sales 1,000 bbls, August.....8½c
Sales 1,000 bbls, August.....8½c
Seller's option, September.....8½@8½c

REFINED.

The market continues very weak. Prices have further declined. Buyers appear to have absented themselves and were not disposed to operate at the present time. The nominal rates were: Spot 23½c; August 23½c; September 24c; October 24½c; November 24½c; December 25c. No sales reported.

TITUSVILLE, August 3.—The Herald says: The market was weaker to-day at all points, and though there was a fair inquiry, the aggregate of reported sales was small. Upon lower creek 2 cars sold at 2 25 was bid, with sellers asking $2 30. Upon upper creek 1 car at $2 20 was bid, with sellers asking $2 25 and $2 30, at which figures 2 cars sold. Two cars were offered at final figure. The market closed weak and dull.

SALES.

| | |
|---|---|
| 1,000 bbls upper creek | $2 15 |
| 500 bbls upper creek | 2 15 |
| 500 bbls upper creek | 2 15 |
| 700 bbls upper creek | 2 15 |
| 250 bbls upper creek | 2 15 |
| 1,000 bbls upper creek | 2 15 |
| 1,000 bbls upper creek | 2 19 |
| 1,000 bbls lower creek | 2 19 |
| 1,000 bbls lower creek | 2 19 |
| 1,000 bbls lower creek | 2 19 |
| 1,000 bbls lower creek | 2 19 |
| 500 bbls lower creek | 2 19 |

New York, August 3, closing 31.—The market opened with rebuild rable demand for refined from crude refiners, which strengthened the market, but at the close, with immediate orders pretty well closed out. The market remained steady and firm generally. Crude bulk quoted at 12½c; refined, 22@22½c; 10,000 sks for forward delivery, private terms. Crude for shipping could be had at 12½c. Philadelphia delivery has improved, with inquiry for export at steadier prices; closing rates weak; the sales from the 15,000 at 22½, 24, 24½c. Closing 23½@23½c and 1,000 bbls for October and November at 23½c.

OIL CITY, August 3.—The market is again weaker and has fallen off in price—$1 25 on Lower creek sold $2 30 at 60 CBW.

PHILADELPHIA, August 3.—Market weak; prime light straw is quiet at 27½@28c; straw white sold in a jobbing way at 25½@26c 9 gallon.

LOUISVILLE, August 3.—Market dull; sales at $1 25@1 27½; bidding $1 30. Not much doing.

TITUSVILLE, August 3.—Market weak at 2 30@2 35; none offered.

PLEASANTVILLE, August 3.—Market quiet and steady; prices steady $1 to 2 10 being offered at both.

TITUSVILLE CENTRE, August 3.—Market quiet; no sales this morning; nothing doing at $2 15@2 20.

[By Pacific and Atlantic Telegraph.]

NEW YORK, August 3, 5 P. M.—Crude, 12½c; refined, steady; sales 10,000 bbls, August, at 24c; September at 27½c; no bids for December.

PHILADELPHIA, August 3.—Spot 23½c; August 23½c; September 24c; October 24½c; November 24½c; December 25c; crude 11½c. Market very dull and inactive.

PITTSBURGH, August 3.—Market steady and unchanged.

NEW YORK, August 3, 5:30 P. M.—Market steady and unchanged.

**Receipts of Crude Oil by Rail.**

| | bbls. |
|---|---|
| Exchange Oil Mf'g Co. | 504 |
| Peerless Oil Works | 1,120 |
| P. L. Goodwin | 1,811 |
| Lockhart, F. & Co. | 590 |
| Total | 3,225 |

**Crude Oil Receipts by A. V. R. R.**

Lockhart & Frew to Lockhart, Frew & Co., 1,000 bbls crude; same to Exchange Oil Refining Co., 50 do; L. W. Brown to Brown Oil Works, 1,120 do; Peerless Oil and Refining Co. to Peerless Oil Works, 1,000 do; Lockhart, F. & Co. to Lockhart, Frew & Co., 275 do do; Foster Bros to Bates & B., 80 do do.

## PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET

OFFICE OF PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, } FAST LIBERTY, WEDNESDAY, Aug. 3, 1870. }

RECEIPTS—We find a busy visit to the East Liberty Stock Yards this morning and found things generally about as we left them on Saturday last. There was a sufficiency of stock on hand to supply the trade and to spare. Prices were a shade lower, except for hogs, which were fully up to our last quotations. The stock was not so heavy, nor was the quality as good, as on previous Wednesdays, the falling off in the European war being made the scapegoat for all differences of opinion as to whether prices would go up or down. Large shipments were made from the yards on Monday and Tuesday, and at noon the yards were comparatively clear.

**Cattle.**

The following may be given as the ruling figures for cattle at the close of the market:

Extra 1 20 to 1 30 per cwt.; 2 @@@ 7c good to prime, 1 10 to 1 15; 2 @@@ 6c fair to medium, 1 00 to 1 05; 3 @@@ 5c bulls, stags and cows, 90 to 1 00; 4 @@@ 3c stock steers, 80 to 1 00; 5 @@@ 2c do, 75 to 1 00.

SALES.

| Seller. | Buyer. | No. | Price. | Wt. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Holmes, Ld Co. | Smith | 7 | 7 00 | |
| Holmes, Ld Co. | Smith | 7 | 7 00 | |
| Holmes, Ld Co. | Broadhurst | 83 | 7 00 | |
| Holmes, Ld Co. | Wall | 7 | 7 00 | |
| Holmes, Ld Co. | Wall | 4 | 7 00 | |
| Holmes, Ld Co. | Wall | 7 | 7 00 | |
| Holmes, Ld Co. | Brettagan | 24 | 6 50 | 1,100 |
| Holmes, Ld Co. | Brettagan | 24 | 6 50 | 1,100 |
| Holmes, Ld Co. | Klemmens | 26 | 6 50 | 1,100 |
| Holmes, Ld Co. | Klemmens | 26 | 6 50 | 1,100 |
| Holmes, Ld Co. | Wall | 7 | 7 00 | |
| Hedges & Taylor | T. B. Kline | 16 | 17,300 | |
| Hedges & Taylor | T. B. Kline | 16 | 17,300 | |
| Hedges & Taylor | P. Keller | 17 | 15,000 | |
| Hedges & Taylor | P. Keller | 17 | 15,000 | |
| Hedges & Taylor | G. Fleatic | 23 | 19,870 | |
| Hedges & Taylor | G. Fleatic | 23 | 19,870 | |
| Hedges & Taylor | D Bullinger | 1 | 1,450 | |
| Total | | 350 | | |

**Sheep.**

The rate of sheep was rather light and of medium quality. Good extra Philips sold freely at 6@6½; lower grades at usual rates, as below:

SALES.

| Seller. | Buyer. | No. | Weight. | Price. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Hedges & T. | Eli H Davis | 220 | 14,000 | $1 90 |
| Hedges & T. | Eli H Davis | 220 | 14,000 | 1 90 |
| Hedges & T. | Eli H Davis | 99 | 6,500 | |
| Hedges & T. | Eli H Davis | 99 | 6,500 | |
| Hedges & T. | J Taylor | 200 | 12,000 | |
| Hedges & T. | J Taylor | 200 | 12,000 | |
| Hedges & T. | J C Hoge | 111 | 8,170 | |
| Hedges & T. | A Gall & Meyers | 40 | 2,600 | |
| Smith | Voorhees & F. | 180 | 11,000 | |
| Smith | J Frantz | 200 | 12,000 | |
| Smith | J Frantz | 200 | 12,000 | |
| Smith | J Frantz | 200 | 12,000 | |
| Smith | E H Davis | 200 | 12,000 | |
| Smith | E H Davis | 200 | 12,000 | |
| Holmes, Ld Co. | E H Davis | 84 | 5,040 | |
| Holmes, Ld Co. | E H Davis | 84 | 5,040 | |
| Holmes, Ld Co. | Fisher & Co. | 90 | 5,400 | |
| Holmes, Ld Co. | Fisher & Co. | 90 | 5,400 | |
| Holmes, Ld Co. | Jno Flood | 70 | 4,200 | |
| Holmes, Ld Co. | Jno Flood | 70 | 4,200 | |
| Holmes, Ld Co. | Jno Frantz | 200 | 12,000 | |
| Holmes, Ld Co. | Jno Frantz | 200 | 12,000 | |
| Holmes, Ld Co. | A Wallace | 70 | 4,200 | |
| Holmes, Ld Co. | A Wallace | 70 | 4,200 | |
| Holmes, Ld Co. | Orr & Williams | 80 | 4,800 | |
| Orr & Williams | Rothschild | 110 | 6,600 | |
| Total | | 3,000 | | |

**Hogs.**

The stock of hogs was good, but the greater portion was sold on contract. The prices were up to last week. Extra Philadelphia brought 7@7½; good to prime Philadelphia, 6¾@7; fair to good Philadelphia and prime New York, 6@6 25; common to medium, 5 50@6; pigs, 5@5 50.

SALES.

| Seller. | Buyer. | No. | Weight. | Price. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Holmes, Ld Co. | A Wallace | 70 | 14,000 | $6 90 |
| Holmes, Ld Co. | A Wallace | 70 | 14,000 | 6 90 |
| Holmes, Ld Co. | A Wallace | 70 | 14,000 | 6 90 |
| Holmes, Ld Co. | A Wallace | 70 | 14,000 | 6 90 |
| Holmes, Ld Co. | A Wallace | 70 | 14,000 | 6 90 |
| Holmes, Ld Co. | A Wallace | 70 | 14,000 | 6 90 |
| Holmes, Ld Co. | Orr & Williams | 80 | 15,000 | 6 90 |
| Orr & Williams | Rothschild | 110 | 22,000 | 7 00 |
| Total | | 590 | | |

## RIVER TELEGRAMS.

**Ironton, O.**

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

IRONTON, O., August 3, 1870.

Boats passed down to-day: Argosy at 7:30 P. M. Up: Telegraph at 1 P. M., Annie Laurie at 8:30 P. M., and Potomac at 4:30 P. M. River stationary; cloudy and warm.

## RIVER NEWS.

**ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.**

**Arrived.**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| E. Bennett | Carmack | Geneva. |
| Elizabeth | Houghton | Wilmoth. |
| Chieftain | Phillips | Geneva. |
| Belle | Haney | Geneva. |
| Julia No. 2 | Smith | Cincinnati. |

**Departed.**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Hector | Rougher | Geneva. |
| Bennett | Carmack | Geneva. |
| Elizabeth | Houghton | Wilmoth. |
| Bennett, m | Phillips | Geneva. |
| W. F. Curtis | Harlan | Wheeling. |

MONONGAHELA—Five feet eight inches and falling.

THE marks last evening indicated four feet ten inches and falling. The weather is standing cool. Freights scarce. The weather continues warm.

THE Kate Putnam is laid up at Portland.

THE new steamer Tidal Wave arrived at New Orleans on Sunday from Pittsburgh.

THE packet Julia, No. 2, will be found at the wharf.

THERE are three new towboats being contracted at the landing; others are daily loosed for.

AMONG those lost on the steamer Silver Spray was Ad. Carnens, second cook, of Pittsburgh.

THE barge Monarch, which was destroyed when the Silver Spray burned, was the same one that the Maxie Hays had in tow at the time.

TOWBOAT DISASTERS.—The towboat Hornet, No. 2, en route for Louisville, sank and grounded five barges coal at Baldwin's Island.

THE Lioness, No. 2, sank a barge at Paton's Island.

THE following boats were at the Portland wharf: Minnesota, Moelle Gratz, Armadillo, Pink Varble, Lee, Wm. Phillips, Ben Lewis, Hornet and Granger, and at No. 2, Rose Hite, Arlington, Emperor, F. E. Stevens, New Lexington and Independent. The majority of those boats have laid up, waiting for business.

**Cincinnati Coal Market.**

August 2.—There was some shipping with a moderate local demand, and the prices continue without change.

| | |
|---|---|
| Youghiogheny, afloat, per bush | 12@13c |
| Youghiogheny, delivered | 15@16c |
| Ohio River, afloat | 10@11c |
| Ohio River, delivered | 12@13c |
| Carrel delivered | 18@20c |
| Anthracite, delivered, per ton | $14 00@ |

**New Cotton.**

The first new cotton was received at New Orleans on Thursday—two bales from the Rio Grande, one of which was raised by John McAleh, near Brownsville, Texas, who won the honor of raising the first bale last year

# The Daily Commercial.

[Continued from First Page.]

fluence of her cause. England looks on Germany as a great power, and in this war is merely self-defence against a jealous and unscrupulous neighbor. —Ed.

**How the War is Brought About.**

In a prominent place in the London News of the 19th ultimo under the above heading, there appears a communication, which contains the following:

"The French Ministry is one which was forced upon the Emperor by the desire of the nation for parliamentary government. Since, however, the resignation of Count Daru and M. Buffet, the Parliamentary element in it is limited to M. Ollivier; the personal element is represented by M. Emile Ollivier himself and the heads of the Ministers of War and Marine. Experience had taught the Emperor that M. Ollivier would be ready to accept and to defend everything rather than incur the loss of his place; and the majority of the Chamber, consisting of M. Rouher's official candidates, was composed of those who knew of nothing except their master's will, as soon, therefore, as the official influence of the Hohenzollern candidature reached the Government, the Duke de Gramont was charged with carrying out the diplomatic intrigue which was to produce, as its result, a declaration of war against Prussia. How that followed is well known. The concessions of the King of Prussia were made to order, and, urged in a manner as haughty and as overbearing that it was impossible for him ever to discuss them further. M. Ollivier, up to the last moment, was kept in such complete ignorance of the designs of the Emperor and his secret advisers that when a dispatch was received announcing the withdrawal of the candidature of Prince Leopold, he triumphantly read it to a crowd of members of the Legislative Assembly, and declared positively adding that the cause of the war having disappeared, peace was assured. But the war appeared also. At the very moment that this almost official declaration was being made by the Prime Minister, the Minister of Foreign Affairs was sending off a from demand to the King of Prussia, which, if refused, left the contingent upon his reply. On Friday, when an attempt was made by M. Thiers, M. Jules Favre, M. Buffet and M. Arago, to stem the tide and to enable the Chamber to form an opinion respecting facts, their natural request for documentary evidence was drowned in clamor, and the Chamber accepted the version of the ministers, or rather of the Emperor, without knowing what that policy was, or why the country was going to war with one of its neighbors.

"While this scandalous intrigue was being carried on, and irresponsible personal government was being re-established, no means were lost sight of to create an artificial cry for war. The newspapers, with very few exceptions, contained inflammatory articles, and thousands of telegrams distorting everything that was passing at Ems. A gentleman, well known to many an extraction, will known at the Paris Bourse on account of the extent of his operations, is the proprietor of the *Soir*, one of the Parisian evening paper, and has recently acquired a second, the *Petit Journal*, the *Figaro* and the *Liberte*. These three newspapers lead the susceptible population of Paris, morning and evening, and the nation had been insulted by the King of Prussia, and called upon to avenge the honor of the national flag. Every one who ventured to question the justice of the cause was denounced by the clergy, but they all remained away to hear and to see. Friday and Saturday evenings several attempts were made to get up counter demonstrations in favor of peace, but whatever took place the police immediately interfered to stop it.

"War has been brought about, and so far the conspiracy has been successful. But the fact is the French nation was tricked into surrendering its liberties into the hands of one man, who is presenting himself to them, as the only person who could save them from anarchy—so now that the war has been made for him, war is the only alternative, save nationalbankruptcy, and the consequences of that would be fatal against it; the Republican journals, representing the opinions of the mass of the artisans, protest. To them, as to all peaceants, to whom it only means a wider conscription and heavier taxation, deplore it. In the heat and excitement of the moment, the Duke de Gramont and his colleagues will be forgotten, and all Frenchmen will be filled with an ardent desire to defend their country against the attack of a foe. But then, before the first shot has been fired, to point out the reasons and to show that the peace of Europe has been disturbed, and how little the French nation has to do with inspecting the adversities of a war in which thousands of its citizens will be killed. —Ed. C.

A RESIDENT OF PARIS.

Paris, July 12."

**How War Fever is Manufactured in Paris.**

The correspondent of the London *Daily News*, writing from Paris on the 16th of July, thus speaks of the manufacture of popular enthusiasm by the Imperial Government, and of indications of a counter sentiment among the people of Paris:

"I have heard that the Prefect of Police has spent no less than four hundred thousand francs on the occasion, and that the money in the hands employed to bowl for war in the streets of Paris. The patriotic demonstration last night continued to about 1 o'clock enough, for at eleven o'clock last night the police dispersed the assembled rabble, and the ready worked wonders; stating that, after the first explosion of the national sentiment, it was desirable that the streets should resume their usual calm and orderly aspect. The great expense of keeping the police constantly on the fear of still more serious fracas and disorder, "rather than those which have occurred, are not the only motives for the Prefect's extinguisher upon enthusiasm. There have been counter demonstrations of the population of a kind it was desired to prevent. On saturday evening as many as five thousand people, carrying a flag, marched in a body crying 'Peace.' The *Figaro*, alluding to this circumstance, states that the proclamation may only be put in force against 'Prusso-philes,' and that the 'sound part of the population should, as a matter of right, be allowed to manifest their glorious sympathies without impediment.'

## CRIME.

**Brutal Murder in New Jersey—Boy Shot at Dayton, O.—Shooting Affray in Tennessee—Real to be Hung.**

JERSEY CITY, August 3.—Mrs. Burchel, who was about to become a mother, was set upon by her husband, Garrett, on Sunday night, and stamped on her breast and abdomen. A sister of Burchel's was also connected in the assault. Burchel was arrested, but this morning Burchel was arrested, but his sister escaped.

DAYTON, August 3.—A small lad was shot and seriously injured by a pistol ball fired by some boys yesterday. The stranger was evidently insane.

MEMPHIS, August 3.—A difficulty occurred at Brownsville yesterday, between A. K. Freeman and John Freeman, the latter having been driven out of the publication of a card by the latter, in reflecting upon the character of the former, who is a candidate for Judge of the Circuit Court, resulting in the latter being fatally shot in the head and the other being cut with a bowie knife.

NEW YORK, August 3.—Governor Hoffman, in a letter to ex-Judge Leary, declining at length his reasons for declining to commute the sentence of John Allen, now awaiting execution in the Tombs. The Governor says the case presents a clear and distinct case where the law and lawful authority must be vindicated. Tell Rear, therefore, that he must die on the day appointed by the court.

PHILADELPHIA, August 3.—There is a probability of the arrest of Mr. Swann, editor of the *Sun*, this afternoon. A man with a bloody shirt and stocking has been tracked here from New York, and is arrested on suspicion of the murder of Mrs. Swann, whose body was found with two or three diamonds in its possession.

CLARKSBURG, August 3.—Charles Bopp was hung at Newcastle, Ohio, to-day, for the murder of Gottlieb Gunn, a peddler, last winter.

NEW YORK, August 3.—A riot occurred at Peekskill last night, between members of the Union Musical Society and Mr. Rice's band, in which Horace Brown, one of the former, was killed by a pistol shot from the latter. Rice was with difficulty saved by the police from being lynched by the mob.

The Coroner's inquest on the Nathan murder will be commenced at Police headquarters to-morrow, District Attorney Garvin conducting the case for the people. While the Philadelphia report of the probable arrest of the murderer in this city is denied and discredited, all the evening papers state that Superintendent Jourdan has clues which will lead to the trial and the arrest of the criminal or criminals. It has been ascertained that the watch stolen from Nathan was a Percuance, No. 5,807, instead of a Jurgensen, No. 7,821, as previously reported.

The great street fracas of Saturday evening, or rather of the publication of a card by the latter, in reflecting upon the character of the former, who is a candidate for Judge of the Circuit Court, resulting in the latter being cut with a bowie knife.

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## WASHINGTON.

### Claims of Americans Against Spain.

**An Agent to be Appointed to Settle Them—Loss of Value in Gold Coin by Handling—Cotton Cases Brought to a Stand Still—The Richmond Municipal Squabble Not Yet Settled, &c., &c.**

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., August 3, 1870.

**American Claims against Spain.**

The Madrid telegram, which recites that the Ministerial Council of Spain has been debating Cuban affairs in connection with a demand from the United States Government, is easily explained. Some weeks ago Secretary Fish furnished Minister Sickles with a list of names of persons claiming to be American citizens who have suffered loss of property in Cuba, and instructed him to again express the President's desire that early steps be taken to examine and adjust the claims of these persons. The Secretary suggested that the business be done here, and that the Spanish Government appoint an agent with full power in the premises, to sit with an agent to be appointed by our Government, for the purpose of settling and adjusting each of a political character, each by itself and on its own merits. This proposition was made at the request of parties who have under consideration. It is no new thing, and in some form will probably receive their assent.

**Loss of Gold Coin in Handling.**

Some correspondence has recently been had by the Treasury Department with parties in New York and Boston, as to the loss of value in gold coin by handling in the course of business. A test in New York, on coin taken at random from that received at the Sub-Treasury, showed twenty-five pennyweights deficiency on five thousand dollars of half eagles, quarter eagles and gold dollars, and something less deficiency on larger pieces. The Department has not yet reject any coin, but the office says it never rejects any coin, unless by the short weight is evidently due to the natural wear of time in ordinary business. At the Custom House in Boston, the corresponding test showed a loss of twenty-one up to a certain standard. There is no law of Congress for any regulation of the Treasury Department with reference to this matter.

**Cotton Cases at a Stand Still.**

The instructions of all Government cotton cases has been brought to a stand still by changes deemed necessary to comply with the new law organizing the Department of Justice. There are seven hundred and seventeen of these cases, and work upon those in hand—nearly half the number—has been going actively forward for two years. About forty were disposed of at the last term of the Court of Claims and a number were ready for trial. The remainder will be pushed forward, and every one heretofore engaged upon those matters will be retained, those who were familiar with the records, and all briefs, in whatever stage of preparation, have been put in the hands of Judge of the Court of Appeals over H. E. Williams, the present incumbent, who ran as the Democratic candidate and received the full Republican vote.

**Fatal Accident in a Coal Mine at Youngstown.**

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Commercial.

YOUNGSTOWN, August 3, 1870.

While blasting this morning in the Powers' mines, a mile west of town, the bank boss, John Sullivan, was instantly killed by a premature explosion. Two or three others were slightly injured.

The Catholic societies of Cincinnati last night held a meeting to make arrangements for a grand reception to be tendered Archbishop Purcell on his return. All the societies in the city, and from the suburbs, were represented. The time of his return is not definitely settled.

## EUROPE.

### BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

**The Abrogation of the Concordat —Nilsson's Contract to Sing in the United States—Absconding Liverpool Merchants—The Election in Belgium—The Pope Accepts the Situation—Efforts to Raise Troops for the Pontifical Service, &c., &c.**

**The Pope Negotiates with the Italian Government.**

LONDON, August 3.—It is reported from Rome that the Pope will accept the situation and has commenced negotiations with the Italian Government.

**Efforts to Raise Troops for the Pontifical Service.**

Papal Committees in France, Ireland, Holland and Belgium are making great efforts to raise recruits for the Pontifical service.

**The Abrogation of the Concordat.**

VIENNA, August 3.—The Austrian press generally are exultant over the abrogation of the Concordat.

**Nilsson's Salary.**

LONDON, August 3.—It is said that Nilsson is paid £25 000 for a six months' contract to sing in the United States. She is to receive £5,000 as a gift on starting for America.

**Absconding Merchants.**

LIVERPOOL, August 3.—Two well known merchants, whose names are withheld for prudential reasons, absconded to-day, after overdrawing £20,000 pounds each from bank.

**Election in Belgium.**

BRUSSELS, August 3.—The Catholic party was successful in the late elections.

**Arrival of the Khedive at Alexandria.**

ALEXANDRIA, August 3.—The Khedive arrived last night from Constantinople.

**The Markets.**

LONDON, August 3.—American securities are quiet; 5 20 bonds at London—82a, 82½; 60s, 82; 67s, 82½; 10-60s 81. Illinois 102; Great Western 20. Stocks flat.

LIVERPOOL, August 3.—Cotton easier but lower; middling uplands, 8d; Orleans, 8¼d; sales 8,000 bales.

Wilbora's white wheat 11s 5½d@11s 6d; red western No. 2, 9s 10d; winter 10s 3d.

Western flour 28-2d@28 6d. Corn—No 2 mixed 28s 6d@28s 9d. Oats 3s 3d. Barley 3s. Pease 38s 6d@39s.

Pork dull at 122s 6d. Beef 113s 6d. Lard 74s. Cheese 68s. Bacon—59s for Cumberland cut; 61s for short rib middles.

Petroleum 10½; refined do., 1s 6½d. Tallow 43s. Turpentine, Rosin 5s 6d. Linseed oil, 33s. Linseed cakes, £9 15s.

LONDON, August 3.—Tallow dull at 43s. Refined petroleum 1s 6½d. Spirits turpentine, 34s 6d. Hops steady at 5 5s@6 5s. Calcutta linseed firm at 43s 6d. Sugar firm and unchanged.

Petroleum at Antwarp dull and heavy at 49½ francs.

PARIS, noon, August 3.—Bourse opened at 120 francs. Rentes, 68 francs, 35 centimes.

## TERRIBLE ACCIDENT

**A Shell Explodes at Fortress Monroe, Killing Four Men, Wounding One and Destroying Five Buildings.**

FORTRESS MONROE, VA., August 3.—A terrible accident occurred this morning. A number of men were handing some fixed ammunition in the laboratory outside of the fort, when a shell exploded, firing the building and killing Lewis Tompkins, Thomas Sheridan, William Johnson, and Henry Allen, colored, and Sergeant Chas. Hermann, of Company K. It destroyed five other small buildings containing shells. The fire department rendered but little assistance, fearing the fire bursting shells which fell in every direction.

## NEWS SUMMARY.

*BY TELEGRAPH*

A son of Mr. Edward Harvey was killed in Dayton, Tuesday, by falling from a tree.

The Indiana State Convention of the Methodist Church was opened in Indianapolis on Wednesday evening, by electing J. Ewell, of Cleveland, President.

James Harrison, of the firm of Chotean, Harrison & Valle, owners of Iron Mountain, and very extensive iron miners and manufacturers of Missouri, died yesterday.

At Memphis Archer Craig, a well known telegraph operator, was found dead in his bed yesterday morning. The verdict of the Coroner's jury was death from congestion of the brain. His remains were forwarded to Auburn, N. Y. for interment.

The bark Neille Fenwick was totally consumed by fire on the 2d off Block Island. She was bound for Boston from Hayti. Her crew were all saved.

The Thompson planing mills and a block of frame dwellings in Hyde Park, Boston, were destroyed by fire yesterday. Loss, $75,000.

Vassar College has received a bequest of $2,000 from Jacob P. Girard, a wealthy citizen of Poughkeepsie, N. Y., who recently died.

Pierre Lamatock, yesterday leaped from an elevator 120 feet, at Buffalo, N. Y., and was seriously injured. He was advertised to leap from the Niagara suspension bridge at Niagara on the 11th inst.

The extensive sheds at the Point Breeze Racing Park, Philadelphia, were burned yesterday morning. Loss, $5,000. The fire is supposed to be an incendiary.

Joseph Vogeler died Tuesday night at Cincinnati from injuries received by falling down a hatchway in the store of Adams & Co., where he was employed.

Dr. Blanton, who it was reported killed a man in Rowan county, Ky., on Saturday by striking him with a two-pound weight, had an examination and was discharged. It appeared that the deceased had first struck Dr. Blanton knife, when the Doctor struck the blow.

Advices from the City of Mexico to July 30th report the arrest of a number of officers of General Negrete, and the dispersal by the military of a meeting of his friends, who denounced the act and shouted "Death to Juarez and Lerdo." Considerable excitement was caused in the streets by the people. A committee of citizens proceeded to the palace to request the release of the officers, and the great effort is making for his transfer from the military to the civil courts.

A letter from the Secretary of the marked demands! Shall we influence our approval of the men and women of our nation in the case of American goods? Give us these, and the foster-ing care of our government, and we shall soon see our glorious land filled with factories and foundries, both North and South, and a tide of prosperity flow in upon us hereafter unknown. We say, then, let us encourage these industries, and we shall soon see the full development of our great country, in which we all justly take pride, and of which we all desire to see the future more prosperous than the past. Let us, in the name of peace, and for the sake of the dear old flag, add a page in the history of our political economy yet unwritten, will be the crowning act of the age. Let us make such a display of goods on exhibition from Massachusetts and Georgia, showing to us the great interest that our friends of the South have in the Southern States, that we shall, indeed, one of great importance to us all. Here we have a vast field for investment, hitherto awakened yet in the minds of the manufacturers of the North and West, where is a hundred woolen and cotton mills east of the Alleghenies, less than one-sixth were reproduced since the commencement of the war. Whole of home manufacture, instead of going to foreign markets, as it should be. The largest manufactured just as good ones at the world could produce from wool. He congratulated the citizens of Tennessee upon their manufacturing interests. They are what they should be—diversified; grow a little of everything, and made of ones what it is. In closing, he expressed the hope that the people would not lose the alert relative to the great manufacturing interests existing among them.

Governor Baker of Florida next called on, and spoke briefly. He was pleased to see so great an interest manifested in the meeting. He was glad of Indiana welcome all manufacturers, and was gratified to learn that the South was being favored by the Southern manufacturers. The industrial interests of the West and South were identical, and he hoped the latter extended a hearty welcome to the city and State.

Governor Hendricks, of Indiana, was introduced, and said he was delighted to take the manufacturers by the hand and bid them God-speed in their work. He was glad to make the acquaintance of the West and South, and hoped that the time would soon come when the interests of the one and the union of the two would be more closely cemented.

The Board of Commissioners of the Brooklyn Water Department has a deposit of $2,000,000 in gold, and perhaps $1,000,000, against $200,000 capital, and a State deposit of $1,000,000 against $100,000 capital. Both institutions refuse to give any information. President Low, of the Columbia College, and other officers refuse to give any information. President Low is a relative of the cashier, who turned up in the middle of the night, between members of the Board of Commissioners by the hand and bid them God-speed in their work. As far as has been ascertained the liabilities reach $2